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SUNDIC COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD1819?/ Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] [words indistinct] Yuriy Andropov to President Reagan. The Soviet Union considers that an agreement on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons is possible if the United States shows more interest in the positive outcome of the Geneva talks. Milika Sundic says:

[Begin Sundic recording] Calling on President Reagan to conclude an honorable agreement on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, Yuriy Andropov promised during a conversation with a U.S. trade union leader that the Soviet Union would likewise do everything in its power to help bring about a satisfactory agreement between the two superpowers during their talks in Geneva. Though he assessed U.S. behavior so far as negative, Yuriy Andropov believes that an agreement on Euromissiles and reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons is possible if, as he put it, the United States shows more interest in the positive outcome of the Geneva talks. The United States and Soviet negotiators, let us recall, are on vacation and their return to Geneva is awaited with great interest. There are indications that the two superpowers are preparing fresh proposals on Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons which, according to some indications, could lead to a coordination of views and thereby to an improvement in their mutual relations.

At any rate the autumn round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva will be decisive to achieving success or, in other words, giving up the plan to install U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe at the end of this year. If an agreement is reached in Geneva it would at the same time remove one of the biggest obstacles to a Reagan-Andropov meeting.

Soviet-U.S. bargaining and attempts to outwit each other have not so far conferred any advantage on either superpower, especially not on the United States, whose behavior is viewed with growing suspicion even in West Europe. The United States' European allies accepted the obligation to let in U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, but no one is in a great hurry to do so. On the contrary, there is no West European country which sees the arrival of U.S. medium-range missiles as a way out of the present difficult situation, and still less as a guarantee of its own security. Evidence that this mood exists can be found in the recent statement by Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, who stated in an interview given to an Austrian paper that it would be best if Europe were free of both U.S. and Soviet missiles.

President Reagan's moves in dealing with Moscow are difficult to forecast despite certain hints that in the right conditions he would meet Yuriy Andropov. However, little time is left for a decision to be made on a meeting at the highest level. If he wants to stand again for U.S. presidency, Ronald Reagan will have to make it known in good time whether or not he wishes to meet the Soviet head of state. It is true, however, that it is not known to what extent such a meeting could influence the outcome of the presidential election, and even less is known about the real extent of Moscow's interest in considering -- after all the misunderstandings with Reagan -- the usefulness of a meeting between Reagan and Andropov. Whatever the case, Moscow is not ready to make any contribution to Reagan's reelection and seems to be hoping that President Reagan's tenure at the White House will end at the end of next year. Owing to this the Soviet Union is primarily interested in an agreement on Euromissiles and strategic nuclear weapons. This is borne out by the fact that during his meeting with a U.S. trade union leader in the Kremlin yesterday Andropov did not mention at all either the possibility of or need for a meeting with President Reagan.

It goes without saying that if such a meeting were likely to contribute to an agreement on missiles Moscow would not hesitate for a moment on the need for a meeting between Reagan and Andropov as soon as possible. [end recording]

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU181933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 18/8/1983 -- Taking the floor during the debates of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Romanian delegation showed that the global disarmament programme will have to include a special chapter with measures concerning disarmanent and military disengagement in the European Continent. The priority and urgency of including such a chapter in the global disarmament programme are called by the fact that at present the greatest concentration of nuclear weapons and armaments exists in Europe and therefore the risk of the thermonuclear conflict cannot be prevented but through new agreement signed, negotiated with the participation of all the interested states, that should stipulate effective disarmament and confidence-building measures.

Next, the Romanian delegation came up with concrete wordings to be included in the global disarmament programme, aiming at the urgent achievement of an agreement on halting the siting of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and at destroying the ones in place. In the spirit of the principles of Romania's foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception and initiatives in favour of disarmament, the Romanian delegation worked out proposals aiming at diminishing the role of the military blocs and at the concommitant dismantlement, in the future, of the NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty, at freezing and cutting the military spending, with the funds thus resulting directed to the economic and social development first of all of the developing countries.

The Romanian delegation also came up with concrete proposals to include in the global programme certain recommendations concerning the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of troops and arms and adjacent measures in central Europe, as well as the European conference for endorsement of disarmament and confidence-building measures.

ARAB LEAGUE LEADER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU181945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, a delegation of the Arab League led by its Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Bulgaria on 18 August on an official visit. At Sofia Airport the guests were greeted by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. The ambassadors of the Arab countries accredited in Bulgaria were also at the airport. Later the delegation departed for Varna.

1984 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS ISSUED

AU181520 Sofia BTA in English 1413 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA) -- In 1984 Bulgarian agriculture will continue to develop at high and stable rates. This was stressed today at a joint session of the management of the National Agro-Industrial Union and of the Trade Union of Workers from Agriculture and the Food Industry.

The main trends of development were revealed as indicated in the state plan. These will serve as a basis for the agro-industrial complexes to work out their counter-plans for the obtaining of higher yields and for reducing the prime cost of production.

The overall plans for the country are for the output in agriculture and the food industry in 1984 to rise by 17.4 percent over 1980, which is an average rise of 4.1 percent annually. In this way there will be guaranteed the implementation of the directives given at the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, for a rise in agricultural output in the Eighth Five-Year period (1981-1985) by 20-22 percent instead of the 18 percent set down in the five-year plan.

The growth of pure production in 1984 as against 1980 should amount to 28.6 percent (annually 6.5 percent on the average), and the profit - to 94.4 percent (18.1 on the average for the four years). The public labour efficiency should rise by 35.6 percent, while the wages -- by 11.2 percent.

The plan for 1984 provides for a sufficient amount of resources to guarantee the implementation of the basic tasks. In comparison with 1983 there will be ensured 3 percent more electric energy, 6 percent more nitric fertilizers and more than 10 percent more phosphorus and potassium fertilizers. There will be delivered also more than 3100 new tractors, 2400 combines and other machines to the total amount of more than 200 million leva. Land under irrigation will increase by over 30 thousand hectares.

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 18 AUG

LD182141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely talk they evaluated some issues of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN MEETS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

LD190225 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today met the head of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee, Vasiliy Shauro, and the chairman of the All-Union Leadership of the Soviet-Cezchoslovak Friendship Society, Aleksandr Bulgakov, who are in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the party. In a comradely discussion they exchanged information on fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and about the implementation of further tasks of the two fraternal parties in culture and the arts. The talks confirmed the unity of views of the two sides on cultural policy and the mutual need for further close cooperation.

DEPUTY MINISTER ASSESSES AUSTERITY MEASURES

AU161637 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech of 11 August on page 3 carries a 1,900-word article by Jan Cima, deputy minister of finance, entitled "Even More Consistently in Economizing." The article deals with the implementation of the "Program of Economizing in the Seventh 5-Year Plan," which the CSSR Government adopted at the end of 1981. The program concerns the reduction of administrative staff, official cars, per diem allowances, and other nonproductive outlays.

Assessing the fulfillment of the program in 1982, Cima notes that despite a "generally positive development," many organizations have failed to fulfill the set tasks. The inspection agencies frequently detected "a tendency to fulfill the tasks formalistically, manifestations of grossly wasteful management, and the endeavor to circumvent the tasks."

According to Cima, the administrative and management staff was to be reduced by 17,544 persons nationwide last year. The actual manpower savings amounted to 21,282 employees. However, Cima notes that many administrative employees were only nominally transferred from the seventh grade of the Unified Job Description, which encompasses the administrative and management staff, into other categories, while the contents of their work remain unchanged. He also makes the criticism that many organizations have failed to carry out "necessary streamlining measures in their organizational structure" and that they keep submitting requests for changing the current limits on the number of administrative and management employees.

Moving on to the savings in the number of official cars, Cima says that the task for 1982 was exceeded by more than 8,500 cars, that is, 7.4 percent. Compared with 1977, the number of official cars in the CSSR decreased by 24,000 and the consumption of gasoline in organizations of the socialist sector by more than 221,000 metric tons, that is, 34.5 percent. Nevertheless, the author notes instances of "gross waste" in the use of official cars, especially the failure to switch over to smaller official cars.

In this context, he mentions that it has been decided that, from now on, only one general overhaul of the Tatra 613 official limousines will be permitted, that its cost must not exceed 50 percent of the purchase price, and that large-scale repairs may be performed only on Tatra limousines manufactured after 1978.

Speaking about the tasks in reducing nonproductive outlays, Cima says that a total of Kcs444 million was saved in 1982 in per diem allowances and expenditures for public relations, hospitality, and gifts. The set task was thus "generally fulfilled," even though "not all agencies and organizations proceeded with the same exactingness."

In conclusion, Cima says that the "program of economizing" is an open program and that it may be "supplemented by new findings and needs" and "defined with greater precision on the basis of experiences acquired in implementing it." He stresses the urgent need to consistently fulfill its provisions, as well as the responsibility of "all levels of management" for its implementation.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM POLAND

LD181415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived back in the GDR on Thursday afternoon after its official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic.

On arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Erich Honecker and the delegation members were cordially welcomed by members of the party and state leadership. Present was Jerzy Makosa, charge d'affaires an interim of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

SCHUERER RECEIVES CPSU ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU182017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the state planning commission, received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of F.I. Mochalin, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Light Industry and Mass Consumption Goods, for a friendly exchange of experiences on Tuesday.

Gerhard Schuerer and F.I. Mochalin discussed tasks related to preparing cooperation and specialization in the consumer goods industry. In doing so they were guided by the basic stipulations agreed upon between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during the recent official friendship visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the USSR.

Hans Joachim Ruescher, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Light, Foodstuffs, and Bezirk-Controlled Industry, participated in the talks.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND OUTLINED

AU161923 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[ADN Report: "Cooperation with GDR Industry Greatly Important for Poland"]

[Summary] Warsaw (ADN) -- Cooperation with the GDR is becoming increasingly significant for the development of Polish industry, PAP reports. The mutually fruitful cooperation is proceeding within the framework of 308 metallurgy and machine-building work groups of the Polish People's Republic with five sector-related industrial branches of the neighboring country. The objective is to further deepen specialization and cooperation in the research into and the development and production of new materials, products, and technologies. This is beneficial for both countries."

Thus, duplication in research and development as well as expensive imports from third countries can be avoided.

"In the first half of 1983 agreements were concluded for individual industrial branches on product variety and output volume for the next few years. According to these Poland will step up deliveries of such traditional products as metallurgical products, coke, ships' equipment, and metal-working, construction, and roadbuilding machinery. This also applies to air conditioning and ventilation plants as well as to services in modernizing industrial facilities in the GDR. Metal-processing machinery, industrial robots, electrical engineering products, electronic data processing machinery, agricultural machines, and pneumatic equipment will constitute the main share of imports from the GDR."

FRG CORRESPONDENT VIEWS HARVEST RESULTS

DW190912 Mainz ZDF Television Network on German 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Joachim Holtz filmed report in the GDR grain and vegetable harvest broadcast in the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] Time and again agriculture, especially the grain harvest, is an incalculable item in the national economic plan of the GDR. Despite mechanization there is a shortage of labor of about 30,000 hands during the harvest period.

In 1982 the peasants and politicians were satisfied with the harvest yield. It was the highest grain harvest ever achieved in the GDR's history: more than 10 million tons. The yield in the Federal Republic was nearly 25 million tons.

The GDR publishes only sparse figures and so far figures have been released only from some individual kreise. This time the yield will definitely be lower. Just like here in the Uckermark region there has been no rain in the northeast of the GDR for 10 weeks. Even the huge sprinkling installations are of no help in this respect. Particularly livestock feed will probably be very scarce. As long ago as 1982 the GDR had to buy additional feed, one of the suppliers being the FRG.

Agriculture, the permanent problem child, produces too little, too expensively and with too many losses. The often small and scarce assortment of vegetables offered for sale irritates GDR citizens. The production figures of some LPGs, which are not at all bad sometimes, shrink on the long and involved road of the planned economy from the field to the consumer via the trade sector. The weak points are transportation and storage, especially in view of the gasoline shortage. A phrase commonly used in the GDR is everything is available, but not necessarily here.

MSZMP'S NEMETH RECEIVES PZPR'S CZECHOWICZ

LD182347 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Committee and first secretary of the PUWP Lodz Voivodship committee, who is on holiday in Hungary.

In the course of the cordial and friendly meeting, the politicians briefed each other on the current aims of the two parties and discussed further development of inter-party relations.

Present were Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, and Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic of Hungary.

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER VISIT REPORTED

DW191045 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Aug 83

[From the aktuelle kamera newscast]

[Text] Margot Honecker, minister of public education, today arrived in Budapest for a working visit. She is responding to an invitation by Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education. Margot Honecker was cordially welcomed at the airport by Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Aczel, Bela Kopeczi, and other officials. The program of the working visit includes talks on further cooperation in the field of public education.

GDR PARTY, STATE DELEGATION'S VISIT ENDS

LD182237 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Aug (PAP) -- A three-day official visit of friendship paid to Poland by the party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by SED CC General Secretary and President of the Council of State Erich Honecker wound up on Thursday.

Today Erich Honecker and PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski as well as members of the GDR party and state delegation visited workers at the Warszawa Steelmill.

On that day, party and state delegations of Poland and the GDR ended their plenary talks. The Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic issued a joint statement.

In front of the entrance to the steelmill the guests were cordially greeted by representatives of the crew, the factory PUWP committee, trade union organizations, the worker council and the management.

During direct and often very personal conversations held at work posts, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the presentday production matters and future plans of the steelmill crew, to the trade unions activity and to the implementation of the economic reform.

Speaking at the meeting, factory PUWP committee 1st Secretary Jerzy Trzesniewski said that the establishment of the GDR and the signing of the Zgorzelec Treaty gave a new shape to the Polish-German relations, created a pillar of peace order in Europe. But the world imperialism has not laid down arms. The most recent history gives ample examples of attempts at splitting the socialist community, at revising the treaties of Yalta and Potsdam.

He stressed that the events of the recent years in Poland are an element of the strategy of world imperialism, of the American Administration which proclaimed a crusade against socialism. Martial law in Poland thwarted those plans. Through gradual stabilization, Poland stops being the "sick" state of Europe and a weak link of the socialist countries.

We firmly protest against the U.S. deterrent force in international relations and the creation of dreadful threat to world peace, said the Warszawa Steelmill factory PUWP committee 1st secretary.

Next the floor was taken by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph who stressed that the present talks with top Polish officials showed that since the visit paid by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the GDR in the spring of 1982 Poland had made a big step forward in many important spheres of bilateral cooperation. This was exemplified by various contacts established and continuously developed between the Warszawa Steelmill and the 8th of May 1945 metallurgical works at Freitel.

Assessing the international situation, Willi Stoph referred to the concern of both nations over the cause of world peace. This peace is in serious danger in the result of the course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the U.S., based on confrontation and intensified armaments. But the peoples of the world do not want war, do not want new American missiles, demand disarmament in both the East and the West on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security.

The most important task of contemporary [word indistinct] is to save humanity from a nuclear hell, said Willi Stoph. Hence, a joint action of all peace forces is indispensable.

The call not to waste time and to do everything to defend peace was made at the last meeting of the main leaders of socialist countries in Moscow. The Moscow statement contains [words indistinct] avert the threat of the outbreak of war. These are concrete proposals that can be accepted by all parties. 1983 cannot become the year of deploying new [word indistinct] medium-range missiles in Europe. We call on the U.S. and other NATO member states to positively respond to our proposals that are so constructive.

To commemorate the visit of the GDR delegation to the Warszawa Steel Mill, Willi Stoph donated a bronze statuette of Karl Marx for the factory's. The figurine was made to mark the centenary of death of the founder of scientific socialism. A group of workers from the Warszawa steel plant presented a rose cast of the noblest alloys at the steel combine to Erich Honecker. The rose symoblizes toil and professional precision of the Warsaw metallurgists.

The meeting at the Warszawa Steel Mill ended in singing the Internationale.

The plenary talks of the Polish and the GDR party-state delegations, started on Tuesday, ended at the PUWP CC here today. The delegations were led by PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the SED CC, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker. A joint Polish-GDR statement, adopted at the end of the visit, gives a broad coverage of the talks.

An official farewell of the GDR party-state delegation was held at the Warsaw Okecie Airport in the afternoon. Members of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat with PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski took part in the farewell ceremony. Several minutes after 2:00 p.m., the special Interflug Ilyushin-62M plane took off for Berlin.

Stoph Speech at Metallurgical Combine

LD181849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The text of the speech by Willi Stoph at the "Huta Warszawa" metallurgical combine is as follows:

Dear Polish comrades and friends:

On behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and all members of the GDR party and state delegation, I thank you very warmly for our friendly reception at your plant. With great pleasure we convey fraternal militant greetings from the working class of our country to you. You are sent especially warm greetings from the "8 May 1945" steel works collective in Freital, which you are linked with by many years of fruitful partnership.

We have visited your plant with great interest and used the opportunity to have friendly discussions. We have seen that the "Huta Warszawa" plant, one of the most important and modern Warsaw plants, has fulfilled its tasks particularly well during the past few years and that good prospects also exist for exceeding the plan in 1983.

The top-quality and high-grade steel from the "Huta Warszawa" has a good reputation in plants in the GDR. It is the product of great industry and technical know-how on the part of the steelworkers and metal workers, engineers, and designers -- in other words, all those employed at your works. You are to be thanked for the fact that today the "Huta Warszawa" is such an important enterprise in the Polish steel industry.

We sincerely congratulate you on these achievements, through which the "Huta Warszawa" collective is strengthening the economy and helping to consolidate socialism in People's Poland. We wish you fresh success on this road for the future too.

Dear Polish friends, our talks with top representatives of the Polish People's Republic have confirmed that since Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the GDR in spring 1982, we have made good headway in many important areas of bilateral relations.

One example of this can be seen in the numerous links that have emerged and been developed between the "Huta Warszawa" and the "8 May 1945" steel works in Freital. We have agreed to continue to do everything necessary to deepen our tested friendship and comprehensive cooperation in the future. The development of the existing close contacts and trusting cooperation between the SED and PZPR, the leading parties of our countries, are of decisive importance in this respect. We will strengthen socialist society in our countries by implementing the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism. We are successfully advancing along this road, in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

It is important to develop our cooperation in such a way as to bring the maximum possible benefit to both peoples, serve the noble cause of socialism, and help secure peace in Europe. It is our duty as communists and internationalists to act in this way.

Dear Polish friends, like peace-loving people throughout the world, our two peoples are filled with deep concern at the tense international situation. World peace is, after all, seriously threatened by the policy of confrontation and arms race of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. The peoples do not want war. They do not want new U.S. missiles. Rather, they want disarmament in the East and the West on the basis of equality and equal security.

Averting a nuclear inferno has become mankind's most important task of the present. That is why it is vital that all peace forces act in unison. We agree with you, dear Polish comrades, that in the future we must continue to step up joint action in the struggle for peace. We must multiply our efforts.

The recent meeting in Moscow of leading representatives of socialist countries sent out a call for no time to be lost and everything possible to be done to secure peace. The Moscow declaration contains concrete proposals for averting the threat of war that are acceptable to all sides. It is particularly important that a new round in the nuclear arms race, which would drastically increase the threat of a world war, be prevented. New U.S. medium-range missiles must not be sited in 1983. We call on the United States and other NATO states to respond to our constructive proposals positively.

The Soviet Union, GDR, PPR and other states allied with us in the Warsaw Pact have unmistakably declared that they will never permit U.S. and NATO military superiority and that they will take appropriate countermeasures if new U.S. missiles are sited. Our countries will not tolerate a development in which the threat of a new world war emanates from German soil, from the territory of the FRG.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it will always act in keeping with its historic responsibility as a cornerstone of peace in the heart of our continent, on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We will do everything in our power to preserve peace.

Dear friends and comrades, in the interests of strengthening socialism, the GDR workers, led by the SED, are making great efforts to implement the 10th SED Congress' decisions. During the first 6 months of 1983 the national income rose by four percent compared with the same period last year. Industrial goods production rose by 4 1/2 percent. Labor productivity rose even more, namely, by over five percent. Specific consumption of energy resources, raw materials, and materials was reduced by eight percent.

All this characterizes our consistent and persistent struggle to increase the economy's efficiency in order to create the prerequisites for further developing all areas of social life, population, supply, housing construction, education, culture, and the health service, and strengthening defense capability.

Dear Polish friends and comrades, our delegation's visit to the PPR is coming to an end. We return to our homeland certain that our comprehensive and fruitful exchange of views with the party and state leadership of your country has given fresh impetus to the further development of our friendship and cooperation between the SED and PZPR and our two states and peoples. We want to stress to you again: The GDR will always be the PPR's close and reliable ally and partner. We would like to thank you again with all our hearts for the invitation to visit your plant and the hospitality shown to us. We will remember this meeting with you with great pleasure. Long live the fraternal alliance between the GDR and PPR and all states of the socialist community. Long live socialism and peace.

Joint Declaration

LD181835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The "German Democratic Republic - Polish People's Republic" joint declaration published at the end of the visit by a GDR party and state delegation to the Polish People's Republic [PPR] has the following text:

At the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and of the Polish People's Republic's Council of State, a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official and friendly visit to the PPR 16-18 August, 1983.

During its stay in the Polish capital, the GDR party and state delegation laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier and at the Soviet memorial.

The delegation visited the Huta Warszawa smelting plant combine, as well as Katowice Voidvodship and the "Red Guard" Mine in Czeladz. Friendly meetings with Polish workers were held in both enterprises.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, presented to the general secretary of the SED Central Committe and chairman of the GDR Council of State the grand ribbon of the Order of Merit of the PPR awarded by the Council of State to Erich Honecker on his 70th birthday in recognition of his outstanding merits in the developme..t of relations between the GDR and the PPR as well as for his great and comprehensive contributions to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation as well as to the unity of the states of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker presented to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers the Karl Marx Order awarded by the chairman of the GDR State Council to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his 60th birthday in recognition of his personal contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the PZPR and the SED, the PPR and the GDR, as well as his meritorious work for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace.

During the talks, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed each other about developments in the two friendly states, discussed the state of and prospects for cooperation between the SED and the PPR, and exchanged views on topical international questions.

The official talks led by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski were attended by: on the GDR side, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Horst Neubauer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PPR.

On behalf of the PPR, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Main Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister for foreign affairs; Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Commitee; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Czeslaw Dega, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

1. Erich Honecker reported about the activities of the SED and the great efforts of the GDR workers to further implement the resolutions of the 10th SED party co gress in the Karl Marx year. He stressed the party's fundamental concern to safeguard and to gradually develop the material and cultural living standards of the people which have been achieved under conditions of sharpened international class strife. He assessed the firm solidarity of the SED with the working class and all workers as a reliable basis for the further promotion of the optimistic atmosphere which leads to the great will to work.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported about the realization of tasks adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress for the stabilization of life in the country, and reestablishment of close relations of trust between the party and the working class and the shaping of a broad front of national understanding under the leadership of the PZPR. He underlined the far-reaching importance of the legal provisions approved by the Polish Sejm on 21 July, 1983 concerning the state's activity during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis. He referred to the role of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth as a permanent component part of the socialist political system in Poland. Both sides agreed that the purposeful and overall deepening of relations between the GDR and the PPR is a substantial factor in the socialist development in the two countries. Thus they contribute to strengthening the socialist community of states, to safeguarding peace and security, and to determinedly repelling attempts to destabilize the situation in central Europe.

The GDR affirmed full support for the work of the PZPR and all patriotic forces to normalize the political-economic situation, social consolidation, and strengthening of socialist achievements in Poland. It was emphasized with satisfaction that friendship and overall cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states, and peoples are developing successfully. Commensurate with the spirit and letter of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural areas are deepened and consolidated on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The mobilizing force of this development is close relations between the SED and the PZPR, which are characterized by the common objectives and interests of the two parties in building a socialist society and by unanimity in assessing the fundamental questions of today. The SED and the PZPR will strengthen mutually beneficial and friendly contacts at all levels and will continue the practice of regular exchanges of information and experiences in socialist development as well as the consultations on topical socialist development as well as the consultation on topical international problems. They will deepen cooperation in the area of ideology and social sciences and will expand the exchange of study delegations.

In assessing relations between the GDR and the PPR, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski noted with satisfaction that since the visit by the PPR party and state delegation to the GDR in March 1982, progress has been achieved in many areas. They expressed their determination to purposefully further develop their overall and mutually beneficial cooperation. Guidelines for the further deepening of cooperation and exchange of experiences between the SED and the PZPR and between the two countries' political and social organizations were agreed upon. Proceeding from this a concrete program will be worked out by the end of this year.

Great attention was paid in the talks to economic and scientific-technological cooperation and its long-term development. It was noted with satisfaction that the central planning organs of the two states have completed the coordination of the 1984 and 1985 national economic plans, and that the work on coordination of the 1986-90 national economic plans will begin in accordance with the recommendations of the 36th CEMA session.

It was emphasized that the potential of the two countries offers scope for expanding economic cooperation and for increasing trade compared with the level already achieved.

This applies especially to areas where the two national economies supplement each other. By making comprehensive use of these opportunities attempts at economic blackmail by a number of NATO states are being effectively countered.

Proceeding from the stipulations of that meeting the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the two countries has been asked to undertake the necessary steps for the expansion and deepening of cooperation. In this connection concrete proposals were made and a relevant plan of measures adopted.

The need for the effective use of available reserves in scientific-technological cooperation as well as in the specialization and cooperation of production was pointed out.

Commensurate with the new requirements both sides will undertake joint efforts for the promotion of technical progress in their countries, and the promotion of technical progress in their countries, and the further development of socialist economic integration in key areas of science and technology, industry, agriculture and the food industry.

The two sides stressed the great importance of long-term, stable, mutual supplies of fuels, raw materials, products of the chemical industry, heavy engineering, the electronic and electrical industries, as well as supplies of consumer goods for the populations. In this connection they decided that the combines and enterprises of the two countries should increase efforts for better use of the existing opportunities in all areas of cooperation.

An exchange of views and cooperation concerning transportation issues also took place.

The GDR and the PPR will continue their efforts to strengthen the process of socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA. The conviction was expressed that the meeting of CEMA member countries at the highest level will create new and favorable preconditions for the fruitful and many-sided economic cooperation of the socialist states.

The two sides highly assessed the results of cooperation between the parliaments, governments, friendly parties, social and youth organizations, institutions, voivodships and bezirke, cities and enterprises of the two countries. They stressed that good conditions exist for their further development.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski agreed that the young people of the GDR and the PPR have a special role to play in developing contacts between the two peoples. In this connection they expressed their pleasure with the present vacation exchanges of children and young people, whose experiences will be useful for the gradual development of contacts and thus for mutual understanding and the increasing closeness between the peoples of the two countries. It was agreed to develop vacation exchanges as part of the developing cooperation between GDR and Polish trade unions.

The two sides agreed to set up a joint commission to prepare the concept for the development of tourism commensurate with present conditions.

They consider it necessary to more comprehensively utilize the existing mechanisms of cooperation on the basis of the cultural agreement for their expansion and deepening, expecially for the better mutual representation of the cultural achievements of the two countries. It was agreed to expand exchanges in the scientific area, particularly direct contacts between universities and scientific institutions of the GDR and the PPR. The importance of the mass media in representing socialist development in the two fraternal countries was emphasized. Proceeding from the progress already made, the need to expand and deepen mutual reporting about the socialist partner country was pointed out.

The two sides expressed the will to celebrate any important anniversaries of the two countries with due ceremony. This applies especially to the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the PPR as outstanding dates in the history of the socialist development of the two countries.

2. During a comprehensive exchange of views on international issues, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the resolve of the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the PPR, to actively contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact and also in the future undertake coordinated steps in the international arena in the interest of preserving peace and safeguarding security.

The two sides expressed their great concern about increased tension in the world due to the policies of imperialism's most aggressive circles, especially the United States and other NATO states, which aim at global confrontation and the arms race. Confirmation of this was the meeting of leading representatives of seven Western industrial states in Williamsburg and the session of the NATO Council of Ministers in Paris. Their results clearly show that the strategy which aims at upsetting the military-strategic balance and achieving military superiority over the socialist states is being continued. It goes hand in hand with open intervention in the internal affairs of socialist states, especially Poland, with the violation of mutually beneficial economic relations and the generally recognized standards on which they are based, as well as the misuse of mass media for psychological warfare against the socialist states. The GDR and the PPR resolutely condemn such conduct.

Also applied are other methods of pressure which run counter to the basic norms of international law. This damages peaceful coexistence, seriously threatens the process of detente and hampers cooperation between states with different social orders. This policy disregards the people's vital interests and striving for peace as demanded at numerous mass campaigns against war and at various international forums such as the Prague meeting "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War."

NATO's adventurous policy increasingly threatens peace and the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. The GDR and the PPR consider the key points of the present time to be safeguarding of peace, an immediate halt to the arms race and the transition to effective disarmament, especially in the area of nuclear arms.

The two sides praised the joint declaration of the highest representatives of the socialist countries of 28 June 1983 in Moscow as proof of the consistent continuation of the joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact states to avert the danger of war and to improve the international situation. At the same time they pointed out the urgency of the peace proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 5 January this year, especially with regard to the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member states and the NATO member states. Both sides believe that acceptance of these far-reaching proposals will contribute to a positive change in international relations.

The GDR and the PPR assess the USSR's unilateral promise not to be the first to use nuclear arms as an expression of high responsibility for the fate of mankind and a constructive peace policy. They believe it is necessary for all other nuclear powers which have so far not done so to make a similar promise.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out with due seriousness that the further fanning of the arms race, especially the deployment of new American medium-range missile on the territory on a number of European NATO states, would expose Europe and the world to a dangerous threat. Proceeding from the interests of peace and security, the GDR and the PPR are determined, in alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, to do everything necessary to prevent the United States and its allies from achieving military superiority.

Both sides advocated the conclusion of agreements at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The GDR and the PPR fully and totally support the position of the USSR at these negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized the importance of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe in order to lessen the danger of nuclear confrontation on our continent. The Polish side again affirmed its support for the GDR's readiness to make its entire territory available for the creation of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons while preserving the principle of equality and equal security in relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The GDR appreciates the PPR's readiness to constructively help in the creation of such zones.

Regarding the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the two sides noted that the recently-submitted new proposals of the socialist countries form a genuine basis for the practical preparation of a relevant agreement. In the view of the GDR and the PPR it is necessary for the Western participants in the negotiations to show political will and willingness to actually contribute to concluding an agreement to begin reducing the military potential in this particularly threatened area.

The efforts to remove chemical weapons from Europe are important in the fight for strengthening peace and security on our continent. The GDR and the PPR call for close cooperation with other European states in the search for positive solutions to this urgent problem.

The GDR and the PPR welcome the impending conclusion of the Madrid meeting with a substantial and balanced final document. This will contribute to the effective continuation of the CSCE process. The agreed conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe is especially important. The two sides affirmed their loyalty to the principles of the CSCE Final Act and emphasized that the essence of the process started in Helsinki continues to consist of genuine security, mutually beneficial cooperation free of discrimination, observance of the principles of international law, and dialogue between all signatory states irrespective of their size and social order.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that the political-territorial realities and the international agreements and treaties in international law fixing the outcome of World War II and postwar development in Europe are the basis for the steady development of relations of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and trust. They were created through the joint efforts of the European states. Any attempts to jeopardize these realities sharpen the political climate, strain international relations, and are at variance with the inalienable right of the peoples to a life in peace. Therefore, both sides resolutely reject any appearance of legal aggression, territorial revision, and revanchism in the FRG. This applies above all to attempts to undermine agreements concluded by the socialist states with the FRG and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. They declare that any such acts will also meet with determined resistance in the future.

The two sides expressed their concern that the situation in the Middle East continues to deteriorate due to Israel's continuing policy of aggression and expansion, supported by the United States. The need for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem was emphasized. Essential preconditions for this are Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Lebanon, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, as well as the safeguarding of the right of all the states in this region to a secure and independent existence. The two sides again affirmed their firm support for Syria, the PLO, and all forces working for a just solution of the Middle East problem.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski condemned the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Central American states and declared their countries' full soldarity with the fight of the people of Nicaragua for freedom and independence. The GDR and the PPR support all efforts for a peaceful solution of the conflicts in this region.

The GDR and the PPR support the just fight of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the strengthening of their independence as well as the constructive proposals of these states for the creation of a zone of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in this region.

The two sides condemned the acts of armed aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against the neighboring states in southern Africa and the political and military acts of aggression against Angola. The GDR and the PPR resolutely condemn the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa. They call for the speedy settlement of the Namibia question on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions in their entirety, including Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The two countries stand in solidarity by the side of all peoples oppressed by imperialism in the fight for their national and social liberation, for the strengthening of their independence, for freedom and progress, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the fight for peace, for stopping the arms race, and for the development of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis. They positively assessed the resolutions adopted in this regard at the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned states in New Delhi.

The GDR and the PPR call for strengthening the role of the United Nations organization in the struggle for strengthening world peace and security on the basis of strict observance of the United Nations Charter.

3. The visit took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and full agreement of opinions. Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their great satisfaction with the talks held and their results. They noted that these results will contribute decisively to the further development of friendly relations and overall cooperation between the GDR and the PPR, between the peoples of the two friendly socialist states.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to make an official friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Telegram of Thanks Sent

LD181741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following state telegram to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic:

"Dear comrades, on leaving the territory of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to thank you and the Polish people for the hospitality shown to me and the members of the GDR party and state delegation. I am convinced that our talks, which took place in the spirit of close solidarity, will result in fresh impulses for the development of cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples in the interests of socialism and peace. Permit me to take this opportunity of wishing you once again with all my heart much success in the struggle to consolidate socialism in your country for the well-being of the Polish people."

Honecker Visit 'Weighty Event'

LD182208 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Aug -- The official visit of friendship by the GDR party and state delegation which ended on Thursday is a weighty event in the development of bilateral relations. It can be said that the visit opens a qualitatively new stage of cooperation between the two friendly neighbouring countries.

Obviously, the significance of the visit goes far beyond the confines of bilateral relations as everything which concerns our both central European countries is of big importance not only for the situation on our continent. Poland and the GDR are now on the frontline of the activity carried out by imperialist centres in the West. Hence, there is the need for mutual support and consolidation of unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Both countries made a firm stand against the revanchist tendencies in the FRG and unequivocally condemned the plans of certain NATO states to deploy medium range missiles on the European territory. They also forcefully pointed to the need for respecting the territorial realities established after World War Two.

The visit lived up to the expectations. The decisions taken in Warsaw will be yielding fruits in the next coming years: How fast and to what extent -- this will depend on all of us.

PZPR CALLS FOR PURGING CATHOLICS FROM PARTY

NC190640 Paris AFP in English 0618 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 (AFP) -- Poland's Communist Party, in a violent switch of policy, has accused the Roman Catholic Church of fomenting the current upheaval in Poland and has called for Catholics to be purged from the party. An article in the latest edition of the party Central Committee bi-monthly ZYCIE PARTII presented the church -- to which an overwhelming majority of Poles adhere passionately -- as ideological enemy number one, accusing it of spiritual terrorism, aggressive intolerance, and inquisition-like practices.

Although the article appeared in the "Personal Opinion" section, the fact that it was published in ZYCIE PARTII indicated direct support for the view by the Central Committee and the government, observers said. It represented an about-face from the party's former position, evidenced as recently as just before Pope John Paul II's June 16 to 23 visit to Poland, when the communist press here stressed cooperation between the church and the regime with a view to normalizing the country's social and political situation.

Signed by an ideology official of one of the party's provincial branches, the article charged that the church had organized "religious gatherings in stadiums and other public places in 1981 which almost turned into lynchings in the style of the (Spanish) Inquisition." Martial law, now officially lifted, was imposed in December of 1981. The author called for a purge of Catholics in the party, and "open battle" to restore the allegedly threatened secularism of Poland.

WALESA ON STRIKE CALL, SLANDER CAMPAIGN

NC182313 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said today that his banned trade union would not drop its demand that authorities reopen negotiations with it or face a series of go-slow strikes at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyards.

In a telephone interview from his home in the Baltic port where Solidarity was born, he said that the authorities would have to negotiate with the union sooner or later. Asked about a media campaign portraying him as a traitor and, as the Polish Communist Party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDA described him today, the "Gdansk Yankee", his pockets full of dollars, Mr Walesa replied: "These are arguments used in order to avoid talking to me. The people who do this are irresponsible and will be removed sooner or later by authorities since these negotiations must take place and will take place."

His call for strikes from next Tuesday through the end of the month at the shipyards, which could have a ripple effect throughout Poland, is backed by Solidarity's underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK).

"Of course, we will not back off, but we will act responsibly and reasonably," Mr Walesa said. "I love to win but without being hit on the head. I want to lead the battle in such a way as to bring victory while avoiding blows from truncheons," he added.

"One must not think that we will have recourse to violent and radical actions. Attacking tanks while wearing tennis shoes has no chance of succeeding. We do not want that for the people, who have already suffered greatly from the courts and truncheons," Mr Walesa said. "I am convinced that we have more people with us today than we did in better times," he added.

Mr Walesa has given authorities until Monday, August 22, to resume negotiations, after which the strikes will begin. They are planned to culminate on the August 31 anniversary of the signing in 1980 of the Gdansk Accords with the government that authorized free trade unions.

"The situation between August 22 and the third anniversary of the Gdansk Accords can change and create new possibilities," Mr Walesa said. "Things may take an unexpected turn and we will use all these possibilities profitably."

He criticized Polish authorities for their attacks against the Roman Catholic church, which they accuse of working secretly to support Poland's democratic opposition. "This is an old tactic of devouring one group after another," he said.

He added that attacks by a television station in Gdansk on Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain at the Gdansk shipyards and a personal friend of Mr Walesa, "only make people madder and are water for our well."

He also said that his statement: "I am half-American," which authorities were using to discredit him, had been only a catch phrase. "My grandmother and grandfather lived in the United States, and I had their bodies brought back to Poland. But I do not have any American blood," the labor leader said. "I like America and I am not ashamed to say it, but it is wild to say this is a betrayal of Poland. I love Poland above all else. I am and will remain forever a Pole," Mr Walesa said.

PLAN TO GIVE WALESA U.S. CITIZENSHIP SCORED

LD182242 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 18 Aug 83

["How Walesa Outgrew Kosciuszko" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug -- Member of the House of Representatives Tom Corcoran from Illionois has proposed a bill to proclaim Lech Walesa an honorary citizen of the United States of America. In doing so Tom Corcoran explained that honorary citizenship was granted so far only to two people: to Churchill for his share in defeating Hitler and to the richest of the Swedes -- Wallenberg. Thus Walesa may be honored by the American authorities more than Tadeusz Kosciuszko, whom America accorded citizenship but only an ordinary one at that (the Polish national hero who fought for the independence of the United States in the rank of a general).

We are of the opinion that Lech Walesa, who has already received an honorary doctorate, has well deserved an honorary American citizenship. Tom Corcoran's proposition is worth supporting as a logical and timely one.

The U.S. is treating the Polish society to sanctions, restrictons, and propaganda war. In the period of the anti-Polish policy pursued by Washington, none of the Polish citizens has sided so much with the United States as Walesa does.

During the U.S. war against Polish diet, Walesa is bidding for cutting down the Polish standards of living, as he threw his political lot with the growth of dissatisfaction of Polish workers. So, accordingly, he supports the American sanctions.

Part of the American official circles lean towards the opinion that the anti-Polish sanctions should be lifted piecemeal, as they turned out to be ineffective. So Walesa protests and opposes these tendencies. He says that discriminations against Poland should be enhanced and not eased.

Doctor Walesa demonstrates that he (?is a bigger) follower of the Reagan policy than Reagan himself. It can be doubted whether he represents American interests correctly in this way or whether he misjudges them. Worthy of nothing is only the fact that Lech Walesa's greater present concern is to persuade U.S. bankers that they would lose their money by getting involved in economic relations with Poland. And the policy which runs counter to the interests of Polish workers and our whole nation.

It is not only in newspaper interviews that he is convincing American bankers that they can only lose their money in Poland. Walesa also holds secret conferences with American politicians who come to Poland. They are neither Reagan's party colleagues nor his supporters, but personalities who believe that a further fight against the Polish society and state does not serve the U.S. interests. Doctor Walesa is persuading them for Reagan's anti-Polish policy. After leaving Walesa's apartment, Democratic Senator Dodd announced that the former Solidarnosc boss was against the lifting of American sanctions. Similarly, Walesa egged a delegation of the influential Kennedy family on his own country when they visited him. [sentence as received]

At present the U.S. has no ambassador in Poland. It seems that Lech Walesa named himself such as ambassador and began to play such a role.

There will certainly be voices expressing indignation or at least surprise that the Polish authorities tolerate Walesa's open treason of Poland's national and state interests. We do not think that one should rave against. [sentence as received] All are equal before law. However, our authorities would lay themselves open to ridicule if they treated Walesa now as an important person. In deriding himself Doctor Walesa does the job for his opponents.

Walesa gives interviews to Western journalists almost every day and his calls for stepping up the anti-Polish sanctions go together with bragging and threats. Bidding feverishly lest the West stop [word indistinct] interest in his person, Lech Walesa is becoming a ridiculous person. The man who was once inflated by propaganda and pushed over by advisers, symbolized the many-million-strong movement and embodied the hopes of millions and who first led Poland to the threshold of a drama, now has become a farsical figure.

Everyone who would start now to treat the pitiful person of Doctor Walesa, a retired chief who cannot lose with dignity, would lay himself open to ridicule on the political plane. The treating of Walesa seriously lays open to ridicule those as well who want to have him as an ally, as well as those too who would treat him as a serious political opponent.

COMMENTARY ON ANNIVERSARY OF STRIKES, AGREEMENTS

LD182153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Commentary by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The end of August is approaching and with it the third anniversary of the signing of the agreements between government commissions and strike committees. Let's recall: the agreement in Szczecin was signed on 30 August, in Gdansk on 31 August, and in Jastrzebie on 3 September, 1980. This happened almost 3 years ago, but it seems like it was much longer ago than that. So much has happened during that period that it could be enough for decades. Various details of the background of the sequence of events seem to escape one's memory. We forget many episodes. It is difficult to reconstruct how it all began.

I listed the dates because in this case our perception is not totally faithful to the historic truth. Almost everybody thinks of Gdansk when they speak of the agreements. But the Szczecin Agreement was the first one, if one looks at it in chronological order. Similarly, not many people remember that the workers' disturbances of the summer of 1980 did not begin on the coast but in east and southeast Poland, and subsequently in Warsaw. Nor do they recall that the list of the shipyard's 21 postulates was published by SZTANDAR MLODYCH in the first days of the talks, 1 week before the agreements were signed.

It is important to recall these facts, because this makes it possible to realize that, despite what is sometimes said, in August and September the state authorities committed themselves to certain actions towards the workers -- not towards NSZZ-Solidarity, which did not yet exist then. Similarly, it is very important to realize what actually preceded the workers' disturbances of 1981. In my opinion, in order to understand the sequence of events of the recent years it is necessary to have a particularly close look at the period 1979-1983, which was mapped out by such events as the campaign before the 8th PZPR Congress, which took place at the beginning of 1980; the August and September agreements; the 9th extraordinary party congress in July 1981; and all that followed, including the necessary imposition of martial law.

This happened at the end of the 1970's, the decade which was to bring about a tremendous acceleration of development and, in effect, a second Poland, which would grow in strength and in which people would live better. In reality, after attaining considerable dynamism in the first 5 years of the decade, in the years 1975-80 the public's disappointment over the great debts, the economic dependance on the West, the gradual drop in productivity, and the deterioration in market supplies. Then the sugar rationing occurred; housing construction was halted; the state and the party were bureaucratized; there was almost total state control of trade unions, which ceased to fulfill their functions as defenders of working people; and -- and this is perhaps most important -- reality did not correspond to the slogans. Differences in various social and professional groups' standards of living were common.

Elitist groups and areas of poverty were created. The leadership of the party lost contact with broad masses, basing their perception of the working class on a few elitish groups of workers and aristocratic white collar workers, belittling problems of the ideological struggle, and replaceing real participation of the working class in the process of government with bureaucratic government and false report-back campaigns. A considerable part of the public was aware of the situation, and awareness of the elitish and bureaucratic deviations from socialism was quite common among the party's rank and file.

This found full expression in the discussions preceding the 8th congress. As a whole, the party's leadership, part of its apparatus, and its course of action were very sternly criticized.

It is enough to say that the postulates submitted by the workers in the summer of 1980 did not contain even half of what was debated in the discussion that preceded the congress that took place at the beginning of the same year. These things were strangely omitted in the course of the debate. Let's listen to how these matters were dealt with in the progammatic speech delivered in the first day of the deliberations on 11 February -- I quote: The 8th congress of our party has been preceded by a national discussion on the Central Committee's guidelines. The party and the public gave their support to the progammatic aims and assumptions contained in the guidelines. During the work preceding the congress, the guidelines were considerably enriched by the working people's experiences, tangible proposals, and criticism of negative phenomena -- end of quotation.

Clearly, however, this enrichment was not sufficient, since the majority of the workers' demands were not expressed in either the discussion or the 8th party congress' resolution. These demands, we remember, were voiced during the so-called all-national debate. No wonder some of the postulates that were omitted during the party discussion were contained in the text of the agreements signed in August and September. It is well known that during the past 3 years, the majority of these decisions have been adopted and implemented, and legal guarantees for the future made. But the purpose here is not to assess the agreements' implementation.

I would like to draw attention to how much we have all learned during that period -- the period after the discussion before the 8th congress and before the adoption of the resolution [words indistinct]. The whole of the public has learned, but the party above all. That is why the statute changes were adopted and the workers-farmers-soldiers Central Committee was elected. However, let's return to August, 1980.

The lists of postulates contained many issues arising from the working class' vital interests -- issues that, although they were mentioned before the congress, somehow disappeared in the documents of the 8th congress. But there were some demands that were not connected with the workers' real situation -- demands that were added by those who wanted to exploit the spontaneous protest of workers to prepare the ground for their political schemings. It is difficult to say now what was the result of ill will, incompetence, or common stupidity. However, the fact remains that among the second class postulates were ones such as the demand in Szczecin that human rights acts and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference be published in Poland. The signed protocol included a statement that it had been explained that the said documents had been published by PPR publishing houses. Incidentally, there was an additional edition of those in October of 1980.

In Gdansk, point five read: Supply news about the creation of the Interfactory Strike Committee and to publish its demands in the mass media. It is difficult to imagine that the copy of SZTANDAR MLODYCH that I have mentioned omitted this. However, in accordance with the demand, the mass media carried the news on 30 August. I am recalling these facts in order to draw attention to the formulation of the demands that were added by the advisers so that they would constitute a starting point for protest activities that would bring anarchy to public life. Then people -- at first only a few, but later an increasing number -- became aware of the role that the antiworker opposition, in essence, wanted to fulfill by joining the workers' spontaneous protest. The days, weeks, and months that followed confirmed this role. However, this requires a more thorough discussion, which we do not have time for at present.

GENERAL PLEDGES ARMY'S SUPPORT FOR STATE POWER

AU181337 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Aug 83 pp 1,3

[General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, chief inspector of territorial defense and under secretary of state for national defense, interview by Major Janusz Borkowski: "They Have Honorably Fulfilled Their Duties" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Martial law was abolished in Poland by the State Council's decree on 22 July of this year. Consequently, the chairman of the National Defense Committee dismissed all its plenipotentiary commissars and operational groups. This means that the commissars and their groups have returned to their own military units and institutions. We have asked General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski to tell us about the role and tasks of the military plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee and to sum up the results of their work.

[Borkowski] Citizen General, 2 years ago our country's existence and system were being subjected to increasing threats. As time went by our soldiers continued to watch with increasing anxiety social and economic chaos, anarchy, and the political demagogy of the Solidarity leadership. At that time our Armed Forces were the only force capable of preventing a catastrophe. Our people welcomed with relief the local operational groups that appeared in rural parishes.

[Tuczapski] Yes, they welcomed them with relief and hope. We can now say that these groups did not disappoint the hopes placed in them, although I must stress that they had extremely difficult tasks to accomplish. First of all, they had to stimulate the performance of the basic bodies of state and economic administration, which was constantly being paralyzed and which was unable to perform. The appearance of the local, plant, and urban operational groups also served as a warning to those who had counted on overthrowing socialism in Poland, on far-reaching political changes, and on the inability of the power apparatus to stem their drive and frustrate their plots.

[Borkowski] Aside from day-to-day activities to solve our citizens' common problems, the plenipotentiary commissars and operational groups, assisted by civil control bodies and by representatives of social organizations, carried out control actions extending beyond given areas...

[Tuczapski] They carried out four such actions: three last year and one this year. These actions were countrywide in character and were carried out mainly in the form of help for the local bodies of state and economic administration. They made it possible to efficiently solve many problems on the spot and produced large amounts of materials for study by superior management bodies.

[Borkowski] There is no doubt that these materials helped in the analysis of the problems that will have to be solved after the departure of the commissars and the dangers that could halt the process of socialist renewal...

[Tuczapski] The results of control checks and the commissars' statements made at the session that summed up their activities make it possible to name two groups of dangers to the process of normalizing the country's life. The first group of dangers originates with the existence of the opposition forces, which have been smashed, but which are still able to act and which come into the open or suspend their activities, hoping for better conditions. The other group of dangers originates with the sporadic attempts to reintroduce the old compromised methods of work and management into some units of state and economic administration.

We will not remain indifferent to these dangers. It is true that the protective umbrella that was put up during martial law by the Armed Forces over the power apparatus has now been folded, but, if necessary, our Armed Forces will continue to support and assist this apparatus through other forms and methods of action.

[Borkowski] Citizen General, could you give us a broader interpretation of this issue...?

[Tuczapski] Certainly. The exploitation of the rich sociopolitical and economic experience won during martial law should be a crucial and effective form of assistance that every officer who was a commissar or member of an operational group should offer. Their knowledge of problems, people, offices, production plants, agricultural enterprises, and trading and service units should be utilized for the continuation of the previous activities in an informal, social manner, of course. It is true that the Armed Forces are now in the second line, but soldiers will not be indifferent to any vital issues facing the country.

Every soldier should be a Marxist, and now also an economic and social activist, which means that the former commissars should maintain continual contacts with the plants and offices in which they operated. Talking with the people, explaining the policy of the party and the government, and informing party cells and heads of offices about the problems agitating our people can also be a telling form of soldierly assistance in the cause to which we devoted so much effort during the period of martial law.

GENERAL VIEWS MILITIA'S POSITION IN SOCIETY

AU190719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Jan Brodzki interview with Brigadier General Stanislaw Zaczkowski, under secretary of state for internal affairs: "Society and Militia" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] We continue to receive letters from our readers on all issues of life. Readers keep on asking us to intervene in various cases and keep sharing their reflections with us. We are pleased that our readers come to us with their doubts on various issues because this is proof of their confidence in us. That is why we often exchange views with them and answer their questions in this paper. Today we want to deal with a passage from the letter sent to us by Boguslaw C. from Lodz who, writing about law and order, asked us: "Please tell me frankly and honestly the truth about the militia. Is it a truth or a myth that the material situation of militia functionaries is incomparably better than of the general run of our people in these difficult crisis times. Can you afford to be frank?"

Of course, we can afford to be frank, and that is why I asked Brigadier General Stanislaw Zaczkowski for an interview on the subject of society versus the militia.

[Brodzki] You have served in the militia for 38 years and you know the situation of the militia families inside out. How would you answer our reader's question? Is what is being said about the material situation of militia families a truth or a myth?

[Zaczkowski] Of course, a myth! Such myths are being created and maintained on purpose by the communities and persons who are averse to us.

I must say that in the past few years the number of such myths seems to have been reduced because the visits of the Sejm deputies and various citizens to our units and the official statements issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs have expanded our people's knowledge of the real situation of the militia.

[Brodzki] Comrade General, it is extremely important for the order-keeping functionaries to have a knowledge of the moods and consciousness of the public.

[Zaczkowski] This goes without saying. We believe that the lack of a more considerable support of society for the anitnational slogans of the antisocialist underground and its Western sponsors is the best testimony to the fact that our people understand and accept the lines of the action taken by the party and state authorities, who are consistently seeking to gradually eliminate the difficulties piling up before us. The state of the people's consciousness is of great importance for the functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who are legally responsible for the state of public security and order, and who are obliged to fulfill the necessary duties in this regard.

Under the conditions of the increasingly universal comprehension of the complicated nature of our domestic situation and of the international implications stemming from it, it is much easier to uncover and cut out the intelligence and subversive activities of the hostile special services. We have achieved many tangible results in this regard. The obvious halting of increases in common crimes and the higher effectiveness in uncovering economic crimes are undoubted successes for the state, society, and individual citizens.

[Brodzki] Do you realize that the favorable state of public consciousness goes hand in hand with some people's views which our reader Boguslaw C. defined like this: "The militia is free to do anything with impunity."

[Zaczkowski] Our political adversaries, who have consciously distorted and debased the image of our order-keeping forces in the eyes of society with the help of lies, demagogy, and frequent provocations, have always been interested in creating myths about the so-called impunity of our functionaries. You do not have to look back very far to encounter examples of such conduct. The Solidarity publications and posters sponsored by KOR activists were especially proficient in heating up hostility toward us. At present, illegal pamphlets, which are repeating the slanders emitted by the Polish-language radio stations financed by the United States, are continuing the same action.

But the truth is that the special legal powers bestowed on the functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs go hand in hand with special duties and with the associated special responsibilities. Every functionary is perfectly aware of this. At the same time, each realizes what can happen if his conduct is inconsistent with regulations. Each case of such inconsistency is carefully investigated and, if proved, disciplinary or penal action is taken, depending on the severity of the offense. We fully realize that no social community or professional group is able to fully avoid errors and bad conduct when recruiting new members, regardless of how strict the criteria of recruitment are. That is why the educational work carried out by supervisory bodies is always focused on the issue of the legal and civilized conduct of the militia functionaries. At the same time, the process of purging our ranks of casual people or those who are unequal to their responsible duties is continuing all the time. The prosecuting bodies investigate the cases in which the militia functionaries are found to be at variance with the law. In 1982 investigations were instituted in 536 cases, of which 202 were tried and punished by the courts. This means that it is hardly possible to allege that militia functionaries, who are especially obliged to adhere to the law, can get away with violations of the law.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ATTACKS POLISH WRITERS ABROAD

AU181544 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentary signed "C.K.": "Reasons for and Authors of the Crisis of the Union of Polish Writers"]

[Excerpts] The situation in the Union of Polish Writers is marked by features of a chronic crisis. An institution of our cultural life, which is important for writers and indispensable for our literature, has been deprived for several months now of the possibilities for activity, despite the intentions of our authorities and the majority of the literary community.

The Union of Polish Writers was suspended during martial law because the opposition forces, which had gained a majority at the 21st congress in December 1980, exploited the structures and authority of the union in order to implement a program that was in conflict with the union's traditions and statutes and with the constitutional principles of the PPR, to which these statutes pledge.

Seeking to eliminate the obstacles hindering the performance of the Union of Polish Writers, talks were initiated last March with representatives of the Main Administration of the suspended union. The talks, which were held in the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, were also attended by representatives of the All-Poland Group of Party Writers, who account for one-quarter of all the members of the suspended union. The March talks produced no results because the leadership of the suspended union did not want to search for compromise solutions and indulged in inventing various formal and procedural obstacles.

At the same time, the emigre centers, foreign radio stations, and domestic underground publications continued to accuse the power apparatus of the worst possible intentions, to produce many antisocialist actions, to view with hatred the government's actions to stabilize the country's situation, and to financially and morally assist the construction of emigre literary centers. It was in this vein that statements were made all throughout the March talks. These statements and literary texts were published in emigre periodicals and publications in a mood of hatred. For example, Marek Nowakowski, member of the Union of Polish Writers Main Administration, in an 11 July interview for LIBERATION, said that "the true nature of the totalitarian system is now showing itself" and added: "Many Poles have been suffering from psychological disorders ever since martial law was proclaimed. I am feeling well because I have a mission to fulfill. I must consolidate the situation in literature and imprint myself on people's memory. I hope I am able to keep up their spirits in the state of vigilance."

At the same time, S. Kisielewski, who is a member of the leadership of the union, continued to instruct the West about Poland in FRG publications. In DER SPIEGEL (issue 29 of 18 July 1983) he wrote about the totalitarian conditions in Poland, about the dependence of the PZPR, and about the lack of economic-fisal realism on the party of the power appartus. During his visit to Switzerland, Andrzej Szczypiorski, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Union of Polish Writers, continued to talk loudly and extensively about the improbable difficulties of a writer's life in Poland and about the totalitarian shackles imposed on literary development. The Swiss and West German press published long reports on Szczypiorski's literary travels, without noting even once that the fact that he was able to freely travel abroad negated the views expressed by him.

Some leaders of the Union of Polish Writers programmatically defend Zdzislaw Najder [from Radio Free Europe] and some of them, including Ryszard Krynicki, Leszek Elektorowicz, Kornel Filipowicz, Stanislaw Baranczak, Leszek Kolakowski, Anka Kowalska, and Jan Kott, do not see anything reprehensible in Najder's subversive activities. They have even declared their support for the groups of antistate opposition, such as the Polish Independence Association, saying that most of its documents "were of high standards and contained the data and evaluations that were fully confirmed by later events and official publications." Czeslaw Milosz has adopted a most naive pose. This serious creative writer continues to exploit his literary authority for purposes that are far removed from art and literature and to use his literary achievements as an instrument of political struggle.

In his interview for VOA on 30 July 1983, he said that "he greatly respected Najder, who has always acted in accordance with his own principles. The court verdict against him is a common act of revenge. I am afraid that revenge is also the main motive of the authorities' measures taken against the KOR group. I would like to stress most strongly that KOR was a group of people who were absolutely disinterested and who really sensed the wrongs inflicted on workers... I think that the most important task for the Polish writers in Poland and abroad is to preserve a true picture of what the period of Solidarity meant for the activities of KOR and Solidarity in Poland..."

How frank and sincere does Adam Michnik seem to be in comparison! Michnik, who is a member of the Pen Club, in his "Letters from Prison" (KULTURA issue 7/8 of 1983) admits that the Union of Polish Writers, the Association of Polish Journalists, or the universities did not play a leading role either in the seventies or in the period of Solidarity in programming "independent thought," although he does not deny the role of the intelligentsia and creative people in the National Commission, and although he continues to warn against collaboration with the power apparatus and to appeal for struggle against the regime. In this he was actively supported on VOA (on 29 July 1983) by Stanislaw Baranczuk, who is also a member of the Union of Polish Writers and who viewed the Polish Government's stabilizing measures following the abolition of martial law in an insulting and hateful way.

The radio, press, and publishing war is proving that in journalistic and literary activities the political attitudes of some members of the Union of Polish Writers and of its leadership go beyond the limits that the national agreement recognized as the possible area of ideological and artistic competition. These limits are too small for cooperation with the foreign centers of political subversion, for the rejection of the efforts to achieve the sociopolitical stabilization of the country, and for fanning hatred against socialism. This has nothing to do with literature, with the right in a union to express one's own views, and with the union's inner democracy. This is activity against the institution of literary life that was represented by the Union of Polish Writers in times of Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz. This is a violation of the statutory obligations assumed by members of the union, who join it voluntarily and without compulsion. The crisis of the Union of Polish Writers is a political crisis and requires political, external, and, primarily, internal solutions. The union must and should state what it wants to be, what members it wants to recruit, and how it wants to help create a favorable climate for literary work.

It is high time to do this because the literature that is subjected to such political pressures loses artistically and because the natural criteria of aesthetic evaluations are replaced by political yardsticks. This results in a crisis of values and in the criminal act of the division of literature in line with various political options. The group that is primarily responsible for this are those writers-politicians who are seeking to preserve the area of literature as an area of political confrontation.

STRIKE AT WARSAW AUTO PLANT REPORTED

NC181752 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Several hundred workers at the FSO automobile plant in Warsaw carried out a strike on August 12, a reliable source here said today.

The strike at the 11,000-worker plant was set off at the assembly line, when workers protested new productivity quotas and demanded salary hikes. The source said the strike succeeded and that the workers won a monthly bonus of 1,000 zlotys (about 12 dollars), equal to the average monthly salary in Poland.

MORE PEOPLE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY LAW

LD181841 Warsaw Domestic Television in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Despite calls on the part of the leaders of the underground urging people to remain in hiding and continue illegal activities, another group of people has reported to security services. They wish to take advantage of the chance which has been created for them by the amnesty law and return to normal life. It emerges from the statements that their reasons for undertaking underground activities varied. Often they did it without realizing properly what this could lead to. At present those persons decided that the further continuation would be striking a blow against beneficial stabilization processes which are taking place in Poland.

Among others, a reader at the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy of the university named after Mary Curie-Sklodowska in Berlin, founder-member of the former university branch of NSZZ Solidarity [no name given] has revealed his activities. He stated that in 1981-1983, while staying in Denmark and Austria, he submitted a statement before the police in Vienna and in the American Consulate there on the subject of his alleged persectution in Poland for membership in former NSZZ Solidarity. He did this to be granted political asylum. Five people came out in Plock, including there who distributed anti-state leaflets and two who carried out different activities in the underground structures of former NSZZ Solidarity.

U.S. SENATORS, SEJM, GOVERNMENT FIGURES MEET

LD182328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, August 18 (TANJUG) -- A group of senators of the U.S. Congress had talks with government and Sejm representatives on Polish-U.S. relations in Warsaw today, Thursday.

"The lifting of economic sanctions and meddling in the internal affairs of Poland by the U.S. Administration can create prerequisites for normalization and improvement of relations between the two countries", the hosts were reported as saying.

Observers in Warsaw assess that the visit by the U.S. Congressmen -- received, among others, by Poland's premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski -- can contribute to initiating negotiations between Poland and Western governments on terms of Poland's debt repayments.

Poland proposes that its debt repayments to the West be rescheduled over a twenty-year period, with an eight years' grace.

Poland's overall basic debt to the West totals about 25 billion dollars, of which 45 percent are credits granted by commercial banks, with which negotiations on re-financing started as early as in 1981.

However, there will be no negotiations with the Western governments which granted credits to Poland, or acted as guarantors of loan granting, although Poland is expressing willingness for terms to be set under which it would be (?able) to repay its debts to Western creditors.

FOREIGN CURRENCY BILL SUBMITTED TO SEJM

LD172225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] A draft foreign currency bill was submitted to the Sejm recently. A PAP representative interviewed Zbigniew Karcz, director of the Foreign Department in the Ministry of Finance, on this subject.

For the first time a proposal has been submitted to amend the foreign currency act, which has been in force for 30 years. In fact, the changes are simply tidying things up. Among other things, it will preserve the ban on the exchange of foreign currency without using a bank, as well as the sale or purchase abroad of assets without a foreign currency permit. Persons from abroad staying in our country as tourists will still be compelled to exchange foreign currency for Polish currency in order to meet the costs of the visit.

There will also be a ban on the purchase from individuals of goods paid for in foreign currency, not to mention the sale of foreign currencies for zlotys. The new draft bill authorizes the possession of foreign currency and the keeping of it in bank accounts. Concerning this, in fact, nothing will change, said Zbigniew Karcz, director of the Foreign Department in the Ministry of Finance, in an interview with a PAP journalist.

BANK OFFICIAL ON RESULTS OF VIENNA TALKS

LD190137 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] PAP Vienna 18 Aug -- As expected, discussions in Vienna during the last two days between representatives of the Polish Bank Handlowy and the Finance Ministry, and members of the banks' working party resulted in the signing of a memorandum of understanding dealing with the basis on which maturities falling due in 1983 will be rescheduled, and new trade related facilities will be made available.

Discussion on documentation and detailed implementation of the agreement will continue.

Immediately after the arrival of the Polish delegation from Vienna, a reporter asked first vice president of the Handlowy Bank, Jerzy Mak, to make a statement on the course and the results of the Vienna talks:

"The two-day talks ending discussion on rescheduling the Polish debts for 1983 were held with the so-called working group representing 520 foreign banks. As regards the government guaranteed credits, the so-called Paris Club deals with them and the talks on them will open probably this autumn. While in Vienna we concluded another round of talks on debts in commercial banks.

"A preliminary agreement, and strictly speaking, preliminary terms of an agreement were signed due to great efforts and goodwill of both sides. These terms were now turned over to lawyers so that they could prepare an appropriate act and documentation on refinancing. The terms concern principles of rescheduling the payment deadlines falling due in 1983 and introducing new credit facilitations," Jerzy Mak said.

"The obtained terms can be considered advantageous to both sides. They are better than those in the agreements signed in 1982 and two years ago. This can be treated as full understanding for Poland's economic situation by our partners.

"We agreed that 95 percent of the debt would be refinanced over the period of 10 years and repayment will start after a five-year period of grace. The principal will be repaid in the next five years not in equal installments but beginning from 10 to as much as 30 percent. We also agreed that we would repay the current interest and be given new short-term credits equivalent to 65 percent of the repaid interest," the first vice-president of the Bank Handlowy said.

HARM IN MARKING USSR-POLISH WAR DATE CITED

AU171440 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentary signed '(jim)': "The Supposed Miracle"]

[Text] During the past few years the opposition's propaganda men have made persistent bids to remind us of historical dates from the recent past which played an important political role in Poland between the wars while they were at the same time supposed to draw the people's attention to things which were once intended by bourgeois ideologists to turn Poles against the USSR. We are especially concerned with 15 August, a date which the National Democratic Party during the twenties promoted as the "Miracle on the Vistula" [Poland's victory over invading Soviet armies near Warsaw in August 1920]. This symbol was then opposed by the argument put forward by followers of Pilsudski [leader of the victory and marshal of Poland] that it was not a miracle but an armed victory during the 1920 battle for Warsaw.

However, it was the nationalist camp that imposed the date on which this victory was to be commemorated, despite the fact that the important events of the Polish-Soviet War fell on other days, like the particularly important date on which the offensive was taken and the dates on which the truce and the peace treaty which determined Poland's eastern borders were signed.

Looking back at this anniversary, there is no doubt that Pilsudski started the Kiev campaign. Its military goal was to annihilate the Soviet Army, while its political aim was to create a bourgeois Ukrainian state. The first goal was not achieved, because the Soviet forces withdrew from Kiev, nor was the second goal attained, due to the hostility of the Ukrainian people. When in May 1920 Pilsudski was triumphantly returning from the front to Warsaw, a Soviet counteroffensive was just being launched in Belorussia. And when military activities shifted to the West, they were regarded by a greater part of Polish public opinion as a threat to Poland's independence. Poles from the three -- until recently partitioned -- parts of the country fought together in the trenches for the first time.

The tragedy of the Polish revolutionary movement, which saw the Red Army as a class-based ally, lay in the fact that the majority of Poles, including the workers' class that did not want this war and urged that it never take place, proclaimed its support for the defense of the country and for combat at all costs. This option lived on in tradition for many years, cleverly fanned as it was by the Sanacja regime [Pilsudski's followers after 1926] and the National Democratic Party -- a war was being propagated which could, after all, have been avoided.

It does not seem as if reviving old disputes would now win social approval, especially since those who remind us of the anniversary have a clear political goal -- to strike at Polish alliances. We must not allow those who want to manipulate the social consciousness to have the last word on the matter, because it is a subject that should be clarified, thrown open, and revealed. There is nothing like the truth to clear the air.

JOINT MILITARY TRAINING WITH USSR REPORTED

LD180830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The joint performance of tasks by Polish and Soviet soldiers has become a traditional aspect of the summer training camps. Here is one example. On the firing range of the Silesian Military District, mechanized troops from the district and soldiers from units in the Northern Group of the Soviet Army are jointly concentrated. The daily sharing of intensive tasks serves to improve one's capabilities as a soldier and facilitate the shaping of concerted action. During tactical operations the Polish officers command the Soviet soldiers, and the Soviet officers command the Polish soldiers. Cooperation on the firing range promotes soldierly independence and initiative during combat activity and also provides an excellent opportunity for an exchange of training experiences. And so, through work on the firing range, one achieves a concerted and unfailing proficiency along with combat skills.

U.S. 'RESTRICTIONS' AFFECT POULTRY PRODUCTION

LD161538 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug -- Polish food market, regaining stability over the recent months, shows ineffectiveness of the economic restrictions imposed by the U.S. and some other capitalist countries, intended against Poland's government, but actually hitting Polish society.

This was possible owing to special government measures, among other things, the intensification of cooperation with socialist countries.

The impaired fodder imports have mostly affected the animal production, with the producers of poultry, eggs and pigs sustaining most losses over the past year.

Home market suffered most from the shortage of chicken, the consumption of which dropped from 14 kgs per capita on 1980 to 1.5 kg per capita last year, i.e. one chicken a year.

Overall reduction in the sales of food industry products, caused by these restrictions, has reached about 95 billion zlotys, [words indistinct] to last year's selling prices.

In a way, the restrictions have prompted enterprises to search for reserves and improve utilization of home raw materials. To increase the efficiency of productive potential in food industry, wider collaboration began with the socialist countries and Polanian firms. All these measures are continued.

Everything possible has been done to soothe the effects of restrictions, namely, the profitability of agricultural production has grown and the supplies of agricultural production means were intensified.

It is obvious that the difficulties cannot be eliminated overnight especially because the time of production in agriculture is relatively long.

BRIEFS

MILITIA STATION NAME CHANGES -- Warsaw, 15 Aug -- The law passed on July 14, 1983 by the Office of Minister for Internal Affairs changes the names of Voivodship Militia Headquarters and Warsaw Militia Headquarters to Voivodship Offices for Internal Affairs, District Militia Headquarters to District Offices for Internal Affairs, city headquarters or militia-stations hitherto fulfilling the function of regional units -- respectively to city or regional offices for internal affairs. The names of militia stations subordinated to the mentioned above remain unchanged. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR MEETS PRESS; ENDS VISIT

Satisfied With Opportunity

AU181835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/8/1983 -- During a press conference organized before his leaving the Romanian capital city, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed satisfaction at the occasion given to him to discuss with Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu, minutely and in depth, various aspects of the Middle East situation, the possibilities of promoting the peace process in the zone. He showed his Romanian visit to have occasioned also a wide exchange of views in the field of the bilateral relations, both sides expressing the belief that conditions existed for enhancing the mutually advantageous economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations. At the same time the Israeli minister highlighted that during the talks special attention was paid to solving the Lebanese issue that was still in need of adequate settlement.

The Israeli foreign minister thanked warmly the president of Romania and the Romanian Government for the concern shown to the very complex situation in the Middle East, for the policy full of understanding and the active stance of Romania as concerns the settlement of that issue to the interest of all the peoples in the region.

Seen Off by Andrei

AU181151 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/8/1983 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the State of Israel, Yitzhaq Shamir, concluded on August 18 the official visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei. At the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by the Romanian foreign minister, by other officials.

VERDET RECEIVES PRC PARTY ACTIVISTS

AU181838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/8/1983 -- On August 18 Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Xue Ju, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Province Committee of the CCP, governor of the Zhejiang Province, who is paying a swap-of-experience visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview the sides evoked the good relations of tight friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Romanian people and the Chinese people, that develops continuously on multiple planes, in the spirit of and based on the agreements and understandings reached during the Romanian-Chinese summit interview and talks, to the advantage and interest of the socialist construction in Romania and China, of the general cause of socialism, independence, international peace and cooperation. In the context the sides highlighted the growing possibilities offered by the development of the two countries' national economies for further expansion and diversification of the bilateral economic, technical and scientific cooperation, and laid stress on the usefulness of promoting the mutual swap of experience in various domains of the socialist construction.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

During their Romanian visit the Chinese guests saw round industrial enterprises and agricultural units, as well as social, cultural and touristic units in the capital city and in certain counties.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES 18 AUG

AU181840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/8/1983 -- Answering an invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on August 18 a party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Bucharest, to pay a visit of friendship to Romania, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arriving at the Otopeni International Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, and by other officials.

ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD190149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 18 (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of its relations with socialist countries Romania attaches first-rate importance to friendly ties and cooperation with neighboring Yugoslavia, Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dimitru Popa stated on Thursday on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

He said Romania attaches great significance to cooperation among Balkan nations and states. "Romania considers that a top-level conference should be organized on turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear arms," Ambassador Popa stated.

Emphasizing Romania's interest in development of cooperation with developing countries, Ambassador Popa said his country "highly appreciates the role of the non-aligned countries in solution of complex international problems."

OPPOSITION VOICED TO TREATING MARXISM AS DOGMA

AU181409 [Editorial report] Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian no. 15/1983 carries on pages 24-32 the 12,000-word first installment of a "Debate" with the participation of various university professors on "The Development of the Revolutionary Theory in Confrontation with Social Practice." The main theme of the debate is summed up in the introduction as follows:

"The revolutionary theory must be creatively developed, and its theses and concepts must be continuously rejuvenated in accordance with social changes and with the new processes of the contemporary period. The revolutionary nature of the theory of scientific socialism lies precisely in the fact that it is continually gaining from confrontation with practice, and that it does not issue immutable and eternal theses, but helps to research and understand events in the light of the new economic, social, national, and historical conditions prevailing."

"Even the classical authors of scientific socialism themselves repeatedly stated that their theory does not constitute a dogma or a dead letter, but a guide to action and a method for analyzing social phenomena and understanding the changes that occur in the world, and for establishing revolutionary tactics and strategies."

Several participants say that "no one has a monopoly on Marxist thinking;" moreover, whenever attempts were made to establish such a monopoly, nefarious consequences were quick to follow. One of the participants' arguments for renewal is that hostile anticommunist propaganda constantly adapts to new factors, while some of its attacks are pinned to certain errors inside the socialist world, errors which "cannot be said to be now merely a memory of the past." Hence, the problems of the socialist system must be discussed and examined frankly and constructively, albeit "cautiously." "However, one should never eqate general theories on new realities with what some people call renunciation of 'Marxist-Leninist purity', 'revisionism,' or even 'surrender to bourgois ideology.'"

Lately, Professor Gheorghe Cazan says, Marxist philosophers have developed an interest in the way in which revolutionary thinking is evolving in various countries. Such exchanges of ideas can only be positive, provided none of the partners in the dialogue clings to dogmatic pronouncements, voices "threatening hints," or speaks in vague and confusing terms. "There is no doubt that research into contemporary Marxism cannot exclude criticism, dialogue, or differing views on this or that phenomenon. That, however, in no way implies 'inconsistency,' or 'concessions to bourgeois ideology,' but on the contrary, it constitutes one of the essential ways of asserting the living and dialectical spirit of the revolutionary theory."

The Marxist theory can only gain from the creativity of each communist party and from its original contribution. An example of such creativity is, according to Professor Alexandru Boboc, the RCP's definition of the nature of the state at the current stage of development of the Romanian society, and in this connection, of the theory of proletarian dictatorship.

Another merit of the RCP is, according to Professor Aculin Cazacu, that it has expanded its perception of the concept of "international solidarity," by taking into account "the variety and dynamism of other forces of progress in the contemporary world."

Professor Ion Tudosescu lists some of the aspects of Marxist theory that should be reviewed in the light of new realities, such as social relations, the relationship between social practice and social awareness, and between production means and production relations.

According to Professor Constantin Florea, methods should change as times change; thus, an increasing number of parties are now abandoning the idea of "one model" for socialism and of a "leadership center" for the communist movement, and are replacing them by the idea of diverse paths to socialism, and of unity and solidarity among communist parties based on independence and autonomy. "Unity and diversity," says Professor Aculin Cazacu, are equally necessary and active factors of the revolutionary theory. In support of that thought, Professor Constantin Florea brings the example of communist parties in capitalist countries which are having problems precisely because they failed to devise their own path to socialism in keeping with the situation in their own country. Moreover, he adds, it is the duty of each communist party to contribute its own experience to the Marxist theory, to review "classical" concepts, to renounce the ones that are no longer suitable, or to modify them in the light of new factors. "Needless to say," he adds, "creative development does not mean breaking with the past, with 'historical heritage,' with basic principles or past experience, nor does it condone the creation of artificial opposition among parties.

"Equally true is that not every new thesis or option works out in practice or meets real requirements. There can be mistakes, but of course, the only one competent to deal with them is the respective party.

"All that should not be allowed to generate mistrust and suspicion of other parties, to serve as a pretext for incriminations and mutual attacks, for insulting labelling or polemics, or as a reason for interference in the internal affairs of another party."

The continuing theme of the statements in the debate is that new phenomena require fresh thinking, because trying to tailor new facts to fit old concepts will only serve to "save" the old concepts, but will not help deal with realities.

SAWPY LEADER MEETS WITH PLO'S SALAH KHALAF

LD182345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to give all-round help to just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The above was pointed out by Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ) Presidency member Zivan Vasiljevic in talks with a PLO delegation, which headed by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], is on a short visit to Yugoslavia.

The latest developments in the Middle East and efforts being exerted to safeguard the independence and unity of PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, were discussed.

Further promotion of cooperation between the PLO and SSRNJ was also discussed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT STATEMENT ON CHAD

LD181721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement concerning the civil war in Chad.

"The Federal Executive Council expresses its serious concern over the continued fratricidal civil war in nonaligned Chad and assesses the entire situation as very dangerous for peace in that part of the world. The involvement of numerous foreign factors in the problems of Chad encourages the internationalization of the conflict. In this way, the civil war in Chad is increasingly being linked with the problem of the Middle East and security in the Mediterranean area. This problem also threatens peace, unity, and stability in Africa.

In view of the escalation of the conflict in Chad and in view of the fact that this is one of the most serious problems and a problem very dangerous for peace, Yugoslavia appeals to the belligerent parties to stop the armed struggle and to start without delay the quest for a peaceful solution to the problem through negotiations and national reconciliation as the only alternative to establish peace.

In condemning foreign intervention, in particular military intervention, Yugoslavia appeals to foreign factors to halt their interference in the Chad conflict and thus create conditions for the belligerent parties and the OAU to seek a solution, to achieve peace, and to make it possible for the suffering people of Chad to start with the rehabilitation of its country, devastated and destroyed in the too-long civil war.

Yugoslavia extends its full support to all efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the problem through the OAU, in line with the attempts to date of the OAU committee on Chad.

Within the limits of its resources, the Yugoslav Government will try to contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem in Chad."

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT ON SOVIET POLICIES

AU181657 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Branislav Canak interview with Radivoje Rabrenovic, Moscow correspondent of Yugoslav Radio and Television -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Yuriy Andropov, chief of the Soviet party and state, called on American President Ronald Reagan again yesterday to reach an honorable agreement at the Geneva negotiations on disarmament. What does the Soviet Union mean by an honorable agreement? This is the question we are posing to the guest of the News of the Day program, Radivoje Rabrenovic, Yugoslav Radio and Television correspondent in Moscow.

[Answer] As early as the end of the last year, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov explained what official Moscow means by the concept of an honorable agreement. This means counting all the missiles in Western Europe, including the French and English ones, as well. Besides, this means taking into account equal security, and, finally, Moscow's refusal to, as they like to put it in their foreign policy propaganda, consent to a one-sided disarmament. By this, Moscow actually wants to say that there is and exists an arms balance now and that the new medium-range Euromissiles will undermine this balance. And if that happens, Moscow will -- as Andropov put it yesterday -- take defensive countermeasures. This means that if Washington deploys new missiles in Western Europe, Moscow will deploy them in Eastern Europe. It is difficult to say now what the real outcome will be. Moscow and Washington know each other very well. On various occasions and on various subjects, they have been sitting at the negotiating table for almost 40 years. Most often it is the two of them doing this; the status of superpower is not accorded to any third party.

[Question] Let us now go on to internal political events in the Soviet Union. The law on labor collectives and on extending the rights of enterprises, which is to come into force on 1 January, seems to be one of the most important internal political topics in the Soviet Union lately.

At a press conference yesterday, Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, told foreign journalists that the system of the centralized administration of Soviet economy and society in general will not be weakened as a result of adopting the law on labor collectives. A normal question poses itself: How will the spirit of this law be realized when implementation of it starts without at the same time essentially disturbing the system of the centralized administration of economy and society?

[Answer] You know, during the public discussion on the project for this first workers' law -- the law on labor collectives -- in the 60-year history of the Soviet state, there were really many proposals and the workers really expected much of this law, or at least it seemed so then. Their demands were sometimes so broad that they almost frightened those proposing the law. At the end, all that resulted were small changes. The independence that has been achieved does not, in its essence, relate either to administration or to planning, but only to participation in these tasks. Therefore, all this still remains under the roof of the state plan.

However, it is a fact that since Andropov's arrival at the head of the Soviet party and state, the Soviet internal political scene has experienced a considerable revival. It is from him that the Soviet public and Soviet people in general have heard about the existence of the pluralism of interests for the first time.

Neither is the concept of self-government being avoided by all means any more. Andropov has said that one cannot speak only of the moral stimulus any more, but also about the material one. However, all the changes in Soviet society are being made slowly and gradually and it will take a long time for those changes to take place.

SARAJEVO TRIAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISTS CONTINUES

LD182057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Sarajevo 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The trial of the group of persons charged with hostile and counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Muslim nationalism resumed today, with final submissions by the defense and the accused. This brings nearer the end of the trial that started on 18 July. Verdicts are expected to be passed on Saturday.

BREAD PRICES TO INCREASE 27, NOT 20, PERCENT

Earlier Decision Overturned

AU181551 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Summary] At their meeting today at the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, representatives of the republican and provincial councils of the Federation of Trade Unions and of trade union associations expressed their agreement with the view of the Federal Executive Council that the trend of uncontrolled price increases should be stopped. The Federation of Trade Unions has assumed responsibility for initiating extensive actions in labor collectives to curb this uncontrolled price trend. As regards bread prices, according to Ante Zmijarevic, president of the Federal Community for Prices, the price of bread will be increased by 27 percent, and not by only 20 percent as it had been agreed upon. Rade Veljanovski reports:

We had hardly begun to rejoice over reports that all bread producers who have increased their prices by more than 20 percent will be compelled to reduce them to comply with the agreed upon price level barring any increase of bread prices by more than 20 percent when today we were informed by Ante Zmijarevic, president of the Federal Community for Prices, that another 7 percent increase would be added to the agreed upon 20 percent increase, in order to cover the exchange rate difference in payments for wheat imported in 1982 and 1981. The total difference amounts to over 5 billion dinars and the only possible way to collect this amount for the federal account is by increasing bread prices by another 7 percent.

However, in all other cases in which agreements verified by the Federal Community for Prices have been violated, the price increases will have to be reduced to the level agreed upon. It was agreed at today's meeting that, within 8 days, the republican and provincial trade union organizations would hold consultations on the best possible ways to curb the price increases. At the same time, concrete actions must be taken immediately in the work organizations that have increased the prices of their products in excess of the levels agreed to. It was further concluded that the appropriate solutions should be proposed as soon as possible to help those who are threatened most by price increases, that is, some 850,000 workers with monthly incomes of less than 8,000 dinars, 250,000 pensioners receiving protective allowances, and some other categories of the population.

Unjustified Price Increases Noted

LD182116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 18 Aug 83

[By Branko Andjic]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 18 (TANJUG-FEATURE) [dateline as received] — The conclusion of the Government of Yugoslavia that price explosions hinder the implementation of the long-term stabilization of the country's economy is accompanied these days by a series of concrete measures which demonstrate the entire society's determination not to deviate from the agreed policy.

In the Federal Community for Prices, representatives of all republics and provinces have agreed that bread prices which were unjustifiably increased should be reduced to the permitted level, a maximum of 20 percent. The 20 percent increase was assessed at the meeting as necessary owing to the 21 percent increase in the purchase price of the wheat harvest this year.

After the "defreeze" in prices last month bread prices rose to 40 percent in some parts of Yugoslavia. On behalf of the largest socio-political organization in the country, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidency member Refki Dauti categorically demanded that unjustified increases in the cost of bread and other products should be reduced to previous levels in order to protect consumers.

Almost at the same time, the Yugoslav trade union called for a active struggle against uncontrolled increases, stating that the constant rise in prices in Yugoslavia is a threat to the living standards of about one third of the population.

The government, trade union and the socialist alliance unanimously assess that the price explosion must be halted without further delay in order to successfully implement the stabilization programme. They are also agreed that all those who use the decision to "defreeze" prices to make an easy profit must be called to account.

Over the last four years, prices in Yugoslavia have been officially "frozen" five times and in the last two and a half years they were frozen for 18 months. However society has obviously become aware that a further step must be taken: The first penalties for excessive prices have been levied on some enterprises who considerably exceeded local levels.

The Istravino Enterprise of Rijeka was fined one million 200 thousand dinars yesterday (Wednesday) for having increased beverage prices by 150 percent over the legal limits. Besides sanctions and the decision to reduce excessive price increases, the Government of Yugoslavia recently decided that in future no federal unit may implement price increases without a previous agreement with the federal community for prices.

The long-term programme of economic stabilization envisages Yugoslav prices to be coordinated with world prices but the implementation of this coordination will depend on the country's economic possibilities.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

LD182017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- According to information supplied by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council discussed at its session today (with vice-president Borisav Serbric in the chair) a number of issues of the current economic policy and relations with other countries.

The Council discussed the proposed measures and activities to resolve the problem of liquidity of the economy and banks and noted that, in line with the basic orientations and attitudes of the long-term economic stabilization program, it is necessary to ensure a number of basic prerequisites on which the solution of this problem depends. This refers to providing conditions for increasing production that will make it possible to increase exports, particularly to the convertible currency area, to halt the linear price increases, limit all aspects of consumption as well as halt new nonproductive and uneconomic investments, particularly those linked with importing equipment. To this end, a start will be made to resolve outstanding issues of the foreign exchange system, particularly questions linked with the policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar, with the long-term strategy and policy of exports, etc., as well as to draft an adequate credit-monetary policy that should ensure financing of the reproduction process.

The Federal Executive Council will carry out the initiative with the Banks' Association of Yugoslavia and the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, so that commerical banks might reach agreement on resolving the problem of rescheduling work organizations' debts. By the end of October of this year, the Social Accountancy Service, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate, and the Federal Market Inspectorate will submit a report on the control of implementing the law and other regulations in this sphere and on irregularities established, and will inform the Federal Executive Council of the measures taken.

In discussing the report on the importation of equipment from the convertible currency area this year, the Council noted that a limited equipment import policy should be pursued until the end of the year; it adopted relevant conclusions and attitudes in this context and charged the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Federal Customs Administration, and the Federal Statistics Institute to submit monthly reports to the Council on equipment imports, both reported and actual imports.

In carrying out economic activities abroad, according to the Federal Inspectorate report, various irregularities have been established. Some economic units carry on business abroad without relevant permits; some have, through negligent and unconscientious business practices, undergone large losses and thus caused great damage to their home organizations of associated labor. Individual enterprises use the profit acquired abroad contrary to regulations and they do not transfer foreign exchange to Yugoslavia at all, or if they do, they don't do it on time.

Individual economic units abroad are setting up secret foreign exchange accounts and illegal funds that are used by bypassing social control. There are also the phenomena of personal appropriation, private use and embezzlement of foreign exchange resources, and, in some cases, even forgeries of foreign trade documents for the purpose of circumventing the regulations that have been established.

The Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorable has, within the framework of its powers, taken measures against responsible persons in organizations of associated labor, banks, and other organs and organizations where irregularities have been established. According to the conclusion of the Federal Executive Council, federal judiciary organs should gain an insight into the procedures taken on the basis of submitted criminal reports. The council also charged the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade with examining the need for changing individual provisions of the law on carrying out economic activities abroad to define the activity of economic units abroad.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the report submitted by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the relations of the SFRY with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It was noted that the Greater Albania and anti-Yugoslav activity continues by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The activity of our country in the past period had been in keeping with the basic principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act, which implies also our continued opposition to the Greater Albania policy of the Albanian leadership toward the SFRY in all its aspects, and, in particular, interference in our country's internal affairs.

The Federal Executive Council again confirmed Yugoslavia's orientation toward having both the relations and cooperation with neighboring Albania develop and be promoted in all spheres where possibilities exist on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

SLOVENIAN WORK STOPPAGE DATA FOR 1983

AU172013 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Summary] Ljulbjana, Aug — "In the first 6 months of this year, the Slovene economic organizations of associated labor recorded a total of 49 work stoppages and 28 so-called forced meetings in which 5,455 workers (about 0.8 percent of the total of all employed workers) participated. In view of this symbolic number of 'participants' and such a considerable decline in real personal incomes (by over 10 percent), as well as many other troubles and difficulties, it can be concluded that the number of conflict situations that are solved by means of 'strikes' is negligible and that the workers find it difficult to decide in favor of this method of solving their problems."

As compared with preceding years, this year only the average number of workers participating in any individual strikes increased considerably, that is, to 71 workers, as compared to only 22 in 1982, or 43 in 1981. In the first 6 months in Slovenia, 5 to 50 workers participated in 33 work stoppages, 50 to 100 workers participated in 14 stoppages and over 100 workers participated in 12 stoppages each. The largest number of workers, 500 of them, participated in the work stoppage at the Prerada composite work organization of associated labor of the Maribor Koska meat plant.

No means of work or other social property have been damaged in any of the work stoppages and all lost time was subsequently recovered through overtime and Saturday and Sunday work. All the problems that had prompted workers to stop work were solved in a self-managing manner and with the active participation of dissatisfied workers.

"The workers' dissatisfaction with personal incomes and personal receipts in general and with the remuneration system continue to be the main reasons for work stoppages and forced meetings. However, a more thorough analysis of the entire matter in all of its details shows that there are many other motives and reasons, such as a lack of information among and even misinformation of workers, alienated decisionmaking in narrow circles on vital issues, the privileged positions of joint professional services and some other activities, arbitrary and bureaucratic setting of work norms, and so forth. In the first 6 months of this year, in Slovenia, workers in five basic organizations of associated labor protested against increased contributions for social activities. In two other cases they protested against new work times, and in one case they protested against the suspension of their fellow workers."

The League of Communists and the trade unions do not underestimate the conflict situations that lead to work stoppages and forced meetings. They realize that work stoppages are not only an indication of usurpation of self-management against which the workers struggle in various ways, and of a hired-labor feeling among some of the employed workers, but also evidence of the passiveness of the League of Communists, the trade unions, and the youth organization in some communities, as well as evidence of the fact that the leaderships of these organizations are more influenced by and side with the bureaucratized management structures than with workers. Therefore, the workers' stoppages in all communities where they take place primarily represent a criticism of the passiveness of the sociopolitical organizations and the association of their leaderships with the alienated management structures. "For this reason, the activities of these organizations should be analyzed and reexamined in all these cases involved and the necessary changes should be made to their leaderships and their method of work. Recently, the League of Communists and the trade unions have been doing precisely this more and more, primarily under pressure from workers who with increasing strength and resolve emphasize that the trade union organizations and their leaderships must be far more militant in solving the problem of existence of the employed and their basic organizations of associated labor, and in strengthening self-managing socialist democracy in work collectives."

MACEDONIA ENDS 'VERY POOR' WHEAT HARVEST

AU171808 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] Skopje, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following completion of the grain harvest from the last acreage of the Prilep agricultural combine today, this year's grain harvest in Macedonia was officially concluded. This has been the longest harvest campaign, being completed 3 weeks later than in previous years, due to a long drought during the first spring months and frequent rains during the harvest. According to the estimates of the republican committee for agriculture, about 115,000 hectares of wheat crops have yielded 250,000 tons of wheat, which is considered a very poor yield.

The Zito Makedonija organization expects that individual producers will deliver considerably more wheat to purchasing stations than they did last year because of more favorable conditions: Wheat can be exchanged for flour and there is also the possibility of purchasing favorably priced livestock fodder with the money earned from the wheat.